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► **To cite this version:**

Lingmin Liao, Michal Rams. Subexponentially increasing sum of partial quotients in continued fraction expansions. 2014. hal-00992959v1

HAL Id: hal-00992959

<https://hal.science/hal-00992959v1>

Preprint submitted on 19 May 2014 (v1), last revised 3 Nov 2015 (v4)

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SUBEXPONENTIALLY INCREASING SUM OF PARTIAL QUOTIENTS IN CONTINUED FRACTION EXPANSIONS

LINGMIN LIAO AND MICHAŁ RAMS

ABSTRACT. We investigate from multifractal analysis point of view the increasing rate of the sum of partial quotients $S_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(x)$, where $x = [a_1(x), a_2(x), \dots]$ is the continued fraction expansion of an irrational $x \in (0, 1)$. Precisely, for an increasing function $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, one is interested in the Hausdorff dimension of the sets

$$E_\varphi = \left\{ x \in (0, 1) : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n(x)}{\varphi(n)} = 1 \right\}.$$

Several cases are solved by Iommi and Jordan, Wu and Xu, and Xu. We attack the remaining subexponential case $\exp(n^\beta)$, $\beta \in [1/2, 1)$. We show that when $\beta \in [1/2, 1)$, E_φ has Hausdorff dimension $1/2$. Thus surprisingly the dimension has a jump from 1 to $1/2$ at the increasing rate $\exp(n^{1/2})$. In a similar way, the distribution of the largest partial quotients is also studied.

1. INTRODUCTION

Each irrational number $x \in [0, 1)$ admits a unique infinite continued fraction expansion of the form

$$(1.1) \quad x = \frac{1}{a_1(x) + \frac{1}{a_2(x) + \frac{1}{a_3(x) + \dots}}},$$

where the integers $a_n(x)$ are called the partial quotients of x . Usually, (1.1) is written as $x = [a_1, a_2, \dots]$ for simplicity. The n -th finite truncation of (1.1): $p_n(x)/q_n(x) = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is called the n -th convergent of x . The continued fraction expansions can be induced by the Gauss transformation $T : [0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1)$ defined by

$$T(0) := 0, \quad T(x) = \frac{1}{x} \pmod{1}, \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1).$$

It is well known that $a_1(x) = \lfloor x^{-1} \rfloor$ ($\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ stands for the integer part) and $a_n(x) = a_1(T^{n-1}(x))$ for $n \geq 2$.

For any $n \geq 1$, write $S_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(x)$ the sum of the n first partial quotients. It is proved by Khintchine [5] in 1935 that $S_n(x)/(n \log n)$ converges in measure (Lebesgue measure) to the constant $1/\log 2$. In 1988, Philipp [7] showed that there is no reasonable normalizing sequence $\varphi(n)$

M.R. was partially supported by the MNiSW grant N201 607640 (Poland).

L.L. was partially supported by 12R03191A - MUTADIS (France).

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: Primary 11K50 Secondary 37E05, 28A80

such that a strong law of large numbers is satisfied, i.e., $S_n(x)/\varphi(n)$ will never converge to a positive constant almost surely.

From the point of view of multifractal analysis, one considers the Hausdorff dimension of the sets

$$E_\varphi = \left\{ x \in (0, 1) : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n(x)}{\varphi(n)} = 1 \right\}.$$

where $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is an increasing function.

The case $\varphi(n) = \theta n$ with $\theta \in [1, \infty)$ was studied by Iommi and Jordan [3]. It is proved that with respect to θ , the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is analytic, increasing from 0 to 1, and tends to 1 when θ goes to infinity. In [9], Wu and Xu proved that if $\varphi(n) = n^\alpha$ with $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$ or $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n^\beta\}$ with $\beta \in (0, 1/2)$, the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is always 1. It was shown by Xu [10], that if $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n\}$ then the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is $1/2$ and if $\varphi(n) = \exp\{\gamma^n\}$ with $\gamma > 1$ then the Hausdorff dimension is $1/(\gamma+1)$. The same proofs of [10] also imply that for $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n^\beta\}$ with $\beta \in (1, \infty)$ the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ stays at $1/2$. So, only the subexponentially increasing case: $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n^\beta\}$, $\beta \in [1/2, 1)$ was left unknown. In this paper, we fill this gap.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n^\beta\}$ with $\beta \in [1/2, 1)$. Then the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is one-half.*

We also show that for increasing rates slightly slower than $e^{\sqrt{n}}$, for example $\varphi(n) = e^{\sqrt{n}(\log n)^{-1}}$, the Hausdorff dimension will jump.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\varphi(n) = e^{\sqrt{n} \cdot \psi(n)}$ be an increasing function with ψ being a C^1 positive function on \mathbb{R}_+ satisfying*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi(n) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\psi'(n)}{\psi(n)} = 0.$$

Then the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is equal to one.

Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 show that, surprisingly, there is a jump of the Hausdorff dimensions from 1 to $1/2$.

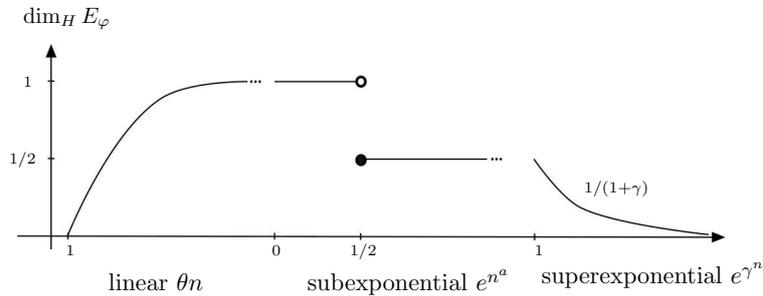


FIGURE 1. $\dim_H E_\varphi$ for φ with different increasing rate.

By the same method, we also prove some similar results on the distribution of the largest partial quotients in continued fraction expansions. For $x \in$

$[0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q}^c$, define

$$T_n(x) := \max\{a_k(x) : 1 \leq k \leq n\}.$$

One is interested in the following lower limit:

$$T(x) := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n(x) \log \log n}{n}.$$

It was conjectured by Erdős that almost surely $T(x) = 1$. However, it is proved by Philipp [6] that for almost all x , one has $T(x) = 1/\log 2$. Recently, Wu and Xu [8] showed that for all $\alpha \geq 0$ the level set

$$\left\{ x \in [0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q}^c : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n(x) \log \log n}{n} = \alpha \right\}$$

has Hausdorff dimension 1. They also proved that if the denominator n is replaced by a polynomial the same result holds. In this paper, we show the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3. *For all $\alpha > 0$,*

$$\left\{ x \in [0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q}^c : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(x)/e^{n^a} = \alpha \right\}$$

is of Hausdorff dimension 1 if $a \in (0, 1/2)$, and is of Hausdorff dimension $1/2$ if $a \in (1/2, \infty)$.

We do not know what happens in the case $a = 1/2$.

2. PRELIMINARY

For any $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{N}$, call

$$I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) := \{x \in [0, 1) : a_1(x) = a_1, \dots, a_n(x) = a_n\}$$

a rank- n basic interval. Denote by $I_n(x)$ the rank- n basic interval containing x . Write $|I|$ the length of an interval I . The length of the basic interval $I_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ satisfies

$$(2.1) \quad \prod_{k=1}^n (a_k + 1)^{-2} \leq |I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)| \leq \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{-2}.$$

Let $A(m, n) := \{(i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, m\}^n : \sum_{k=1}^n i_k = m\}$. Let $\zeta(\cdot)$ be the Riemann zeta function.

Lemma 2.1. *For any $s > 1/2$, for all $n \geq 1$ and for all $m \geq n$, we have*

$$\sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_n) \in A(m, n)} \prod_{k=1}^n i_k^{-2s} \leq \left(\frac{9}{2} (1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^n m^{-2s}.$$

Proof. The proof goes by induction. First consider the case $n = 2$. We will estimate the sum $\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i^{-2s}(m-i)^{-2s}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i^{-2s}(m-i)^{-2s} \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{u-1} i^{-2s}(m-i)^{-2s} + \sum_{i=u}^{m-u} i^{-2s}(m-i)^{-2s} \\ &\leq 2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{u-1} i^{-2s} \right) (m-u)^{-2s} + (m-2u+1)u^{-2s}(m-u)^{-2s} \\ &\leq 2\zeta(2s)(m-u)^{-2s} + (m-2u+1)u^{-2s}(m-u)^{-2s}. \end{aligned}$$

Take $u = \lfloor m/3 \rfloor$. Then for m large enough, one can have

$$(m-2u+1)u^{-2s} \leq \left((m-2\left(\frac{m}{3}-1\right)+1) \left(\frac{m}{3}\right)^{-2s} \right) \leq 2,$$

Hence, the above sum is bounded from above by

$$(2+2\zeta(2s)) \cdot \left(\frac{2m}{3}\right)^{-2s} \leq \frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \cdot m^{-2s}.$$

Suppose that we have the estimation for n . Then for $n+1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}) \in \{1, \dots, m\}^{n+1}, \sum i_k = m} \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} i_k^{-2s} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i^{-2s} \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, m\}^n, \sum i_k = m-i} \prod_{k=1}^n i_k^{-2s} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i^{-2s} \left(\frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \right)^n (m-i)^{-2s} \\ &= \left(\frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \right)^n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i^{-2s}(m-i)^{-2s} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \right) m^{-2s} \\ &= \left(\frac{9}{2}(1+\zeta(2s)) \right)^{n+1} m^{-2s}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Let

$$A(a, c_1, c_2, N) := \left\{ x \in (0, 1) : c_1 < \frac{a_n(x)}{e^{na}} < c_2, \forall n \geq N \right\}.$$

Lemma 2.2. *For any $a > 0$, any $N \geq 1$ and any $0 < c_1 < c_2$*

$$\dim_H A(a, c_1, c_2, N) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof. This lemma is only a simplest special case of [2, Lemma 3.2], but we will sketch the proof (based on [4]), needed for the next lemma. For simplicity, let $N = 1$ (the proof for other N is almost identical).

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n satisfy $c_1 < a_j e^{-j^a} < c_2$ for all j . Those are exactly the possible sequences for which the basic interval $I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ has nonempty intersection with $A(a, c_1, c_2, 1)$.

There are approximately

$$(2.2) \quad \prod_{j=1}^n (c_2 - c_1) e^{j^a} \approx e^{\sum_1^n j^a}$$

of such basic intervals, each of diameter

$$(2.3) \quad |I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)| \approx e^{-2 \sum_1^n j^a},$$

(both estimations are up to a factor exponential in n). Hence, using the intervals $\{I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)\}$ as a cover, we get

$$\dim_H A(a, c_1, c_2, 1) \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

To get the lower bound, we consider a probabilistic measure μ uniformly distributed on $A(a, c_1, c_2, 1)$, in the following sense: given a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} , probability of a_n taking any particular value between $c_1 e^{n^a}$ and $c_2 e^{n^a}$ is the same.

The basic intervals $I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ have length $e^{-2 \sum_1^n j^a}$ and measure $e^{-\sum_1^n j^a}$, each (up to a factor c^n). They are distributed in clusters: all $I_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ contained in single $I_n(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ form an interval of length $e^{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a - n^a}$ (up to a factor c^n , with c being a constant), then there is a gap, then there is another cluster. Hence, for any $r \in (e^{-2 \sum_1^n j^a}, e^{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a})$ and any $x \in A(a, c_1, c_2, 1)$ it is easy to estimate the measure of $B(x, r)$:

$$\mu(B(x, r)) \approx \begin{cases} r \cdot e^{-\sum_1^n j^a} & \text{if } r < e^{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a - n^a} \\ e^{-\sum_1^{n-1} j^a} & \text{if } r > e^{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a - n^a} \end{cases}$$

(up to a factor c^n). The minimum of $\log \mu(B(x, r)) / \log r$ is thus achieved for $r = e^{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a - n^a}$, and this minimum equals

$$\frac{-\sum_1^{n-1} j^a}{-2 \sum_1^{n-1} j^a - n^a} \approx \frac{-n^{a+1}/(a+1)}{-2n^{a+1}/(a+1) - n^a} = \frac{1}{2} - O(1/n).$$

Hence, the lower local dimension of μ equals $1/2$ at each point of $A(a, c_1, c_2, 1)$, which implies

$$\dim_H A(a, c_1, c_2, 1) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

by the Frostman Lemma (see [1]). \square

Let now c_1 and c_2 not be constant but depend on n :

$$B(a, c_1, c_2, N) = \left\{ x \in (0, 1) : c_1(n) < \frac{a_n(x)}{e^{n^a}} < c_2(n) \ \forall n \geq N \right\}.$$

A slight modification of the proof of Lemma 2.2 gives the following.

Lemma 2.3. Fix a and N . Assume $0 < c_1(n) < c_2(n)$ for all n . Assume also that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(c_2(n) - c_1(n))}{n^a} = 0$$

and

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log c_1(n)}{\log n} > -\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log c_2(n)}{\log n} < +\infty.$$

Then

$$\dim_H B(a, c_1, c_2, N) = 1/2.$$

Proof. We need only to replace the constants c_1 and c_2 by $c_1(n)$ and $c_2(n)$ in the proof of Lemma 2.2. Notice that by the assumptions of Lemma 2.3, the formulas (2.2) and (2.3) still hold, up to a factor $e^{cn \log n}$ for some bounded c , much smaller than the main term $e^{\sum_1^n j^a}$ which is of order $e^{n^{1+a}}$. The rest of the proofs are the same. \square

3. PROOFS

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be defined by $\varphi(n) = \exp\{n^a\}$ with $a > 0$. For this case, we will denote E_φ by E_a .

Let us start from some easy observations, giving (among other things) a simple proof of $\dim_H E_a = 1/2$ for $a \geq 1$.

Consider first $a \geq 1/2$. If $x \in E_a$ then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ for n large enough,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{n^a} \leq S_n(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^{n^a}$$

and

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{(n+1)^a} \leq S_{n+1}(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^{(n+1)^a}$$

Hence,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{(n+1)^a} - (1 + \varepsilon)e^{n^a} \leq a_{n+1}(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^{(n+1)^a} - (1 - \varepsilon)e^{n^a}.$$

For $a \geq 1$ this implies

$$E_a \subset \bigcup_N A(a, c_1, c_2, N)$$

for some constants c_1, c_2 . By Lemma 2.2,

$$\dim_H E_a \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall a \geq 1.$$

Consider now any $a > 0$. Set

$$c_1(n) = (e^{n^a} - e^{(n-1)^a})e^{-n^a} \quad \text{and} \quad c_2(n) = \frac{n+1}{n}c_1(n).$$

As

$$(e^{n^a} - e^{(n-1)^a})e^{-n^a} \approx an^{a-1},$$

the assumptions of Lemma 2.3 are satisfied. As $B(a, c_1, c_2, N) \subset E_a$, by Lemma 2.3,

$$\dim_H E_a \geq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall a > 0.$$

Thus we have obtained $\dim_H E_a = 1/2$ for $a \geq 1$ and $\dim_H E_a \geq 1/2$ for $a > 0$. What is left to prove is that for $a \in [1/2, 1)$ $\dim_H E_a \leq 1/2$.

Let us first assume that $a > 1/2$. We will once again use the fact that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, if $x \in E_a$, then for n large enough,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{n^a} \leq S_n(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^{n^a}.$$

Take a subsequence $n_0 = 1$, and $n_k = k^{1/a}$ ($k \geq 1$). Then there exists an integer $N \geq 1$ such that for all $k \geq N$,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^k \leq S_{n_k}(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^k,$$

and

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^k - (1 + \varepsilon)e^{k-1} \leq S_{n_k}(x) - S_{n_{k-1}}(x) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)e^k - (1 - \varepsilon)e^{k-1}.$$

Thus

$$E_a \subset \bigcup_N A(a, N),$$

with $A(a, N)$ being the union of the intervals $\{I_{n_k}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_k})\}_{k \geq N}$ such that

$$\sum_{j=n_{\ell-1}+1}^{n_\ell} a_j = m \quad \text{with} \quad m \in D_\ell, \quad N \leq \ell \leq k,$$

where $D_\ell := [(1 - \varepsilon)e^\ell - (1 + \varepsilon)e^{\ell-1}, (1 + \varepsilon)e^\ell - (1 - \varepsilon)e^{\ell-1}]$.

Now, we are going to estimate the upper bound of the Hausdorff dimension of $A(a, 1)$. For $A(a, N)$ with $N \geq 2$, we will have the same bound and the proofs are almost the same.

For any $s > 1/2$ we can apply Lemma 2.1 together with the formula

$$|I_{n_k}|^s \leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k (a_{n_{\ell-1}+1} a_{n_{\ell-1}+2} \cdots a_{n_\ell})^{-2s}$$

to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I_{n_k} \in \mathcal{A}} |I_{n_k}|^s &\leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k \sum_{m \in D_\ell} \left(\frac{9}{2} (1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{n_\ell - n_{\ell-1}} m^{-2s} \\ &\leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k 2\varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{1}{e}\right) e^\ell \cdot \left(\frac{9}{2} (1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{\ell^{1/a} - (\ell-1)^{1/a}} \cdot \left(\frac{e}{e-1-\varepsilon e-\varepsilon} \right)^{2s} e^{-2s\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\ell^{1/a} - (\ell-1)^{1/a} \approx \ell^{1/a-1}$. As $a > 1/2$, we have $1/a - 1 < 1$, and the main term in the above estimation is $e^{(1-2s)\ell}$. Thus for any $s > 1/2$, the product is uniformly bounded and we have the Hausdorff dimension of $A(a, 1)$ is not greater than $1/2$.

If $a = 1/2$, we take $n_k = k^2/L$ with L being a constant and we repeat the same argument. Then the same estimation will lead to

$$\sum_{I_{n_k} \in \mathcal{A}} |I_{n_k}|^s \leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k C \cdot e^{\ell/\sqrt{L}} \left(\frac{9}{2} (1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{(\ell^2 - (\ell-1)^2)/L} e^{-2s\ell/\sqrt{L}}.$$

The main term of the right side of the above inequality should be

$$\left(\frac{9}{2} (1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{2\ell/L} \cdot e^{(1-2s)\ell/\sqrt{L}}.$$

We solve the equation

$$\left(\frac{9}{2}(1 + \zeta(2s))\right)^{2/L} \cdot e^{(1-2s)/\sqrt{L}} = 1,$$

which is equivalent to

$$(3.1) \quad \left(\frac{9}{2}(1 + \zeta(2s))\right) = e^{\frac{2s-1}{2}\sqrt{L}}.$$

Observe that the two curves (of the variable s) of the two side of (3.1) always have a unique intersection for some $s_L \in [1/2, 1]$, when L is large enough. These s_L are all upper bounds for the Hausdorff dimension of $A(a, 1)$. Notice that the intersecting point $s_L \rightarrow 1/2$ as $L \rightarrow \infty$ since the zeta function ζ has a pole at 1. Thus the dimension of $A(a, 1)$ is not greater than $1/2$.

So, in both cases, we have obtained $\dim_H E_a \leq 1/2$. \square

Sketch proof of Theorem 1.2. The proof goes like Section 4 of [9] with the following changes. We choose $\varepsilon_k = \psi(k)$. Then by the hypothesis on the function ψ , we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{r(n)} \varepsilon_k \approx r(n)\psi(r(n)),$$

and we obtain the key formula (10) in [9] in the form

$$r(n)\psi(r(n)) \ll \sqrt{n}\psi(n).$$

The other key point, the formula (15) in [9] follows by the estimation

$$\log(a_{n_1} a_{n_2} \cdots a_{n_{r(n)}}) \ll r(n)\sqrt{n}\psi(n) + r(n) \ll \frac{n\psi^2(n)}{\psi(r(n))} + r(n) \ll n.$$

\square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. For the case $a < 1/2$, the set constructed in Section 4 of [9] (as a subset of the set of points for which $S_n(x) \approx e^{n^a}$) satisfies also $T_n(x) \approx e^{n^a}$ and has Hausdorff dimension one. We proceed to the case $a > 1/2$.

The lower bound is a corollary of Lemma 2.3. Take $c_1(n) = \alpha(1 - \frac{1}{n})$ and $c_2(n) = \alpha$. Then the conditions of Lemma 2.3 are satisfied, and for all points x such that $c_1(n)e^{n^a} < a_n(x) < c_2(n)e^{n^a}$, we have

$$T_n(x)/e^{n^a} \geq c_1(n) = \alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right),$$

and

$$T_n(x)/e^{n^a} = a_k/e^{n^a} \leq \alpha e^{k^a}/e^{n^a} \leq \alpha$$

(where $k \leq n$ is the position at which the sequence a_1, \dots, a_n achieves a maximum). Thus we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(x)/e^{n^a} = \alpha$$

for all $x \in B(a, c_1, c_2, 1)$. The similar argument works for $B(a, c_1, c_2, N)$ for any N . Hence, the lower bound follows directly from Lemma 2.3.

The upper bound is a modification of that of Theorem 1.1. Denote the set in question by $E(a, \alpha)$. We consider the case $\alpha = 1$ only, since for other $\alpha > 0$, the proofs are similar.

Notice that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, if $x \in E(a, 1)$, then for n large enough,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{n^a} \leq S_n(x) \leq n(1 + \varepsilon)e^{n^a}.$$

Take a subsequence $n_k = k^{1/a}(\log k)^{1/a^2}$. Then

$$(1 - \varepsilon)e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}} \leq S_{n_k}(x) \leq k^{1/a}(\log k)^{1/a^2}(1 + \varepsilon)e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}},$$

and

$$u_k \leq S_{n_k}(x) - S_{n_{k-1}}(x) \leq v_k,$$

with

$$u_k := (1 - \varepsilon)e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}} - (k-1)^{1/a}(\log(k-1))^{1/a^2}(1 + \varepsilon)e^{(k-1)(\log(k-1))^{1/a}},$$

and

$$v_k := k^{1/a}(\log k)^{1/a^2}(1 + \varepsilon)e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}} - (1 - \varepsilon)e^{(k-1)(\log(k-1))^{1/a}}.$$

We remark that

$$u_k > \frac{1}{2}e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}}, \quad v_k < \frac{3}{2}k^{1/a}(\log k)^{1/a^2}e^{k(\log k)^{1/a}}$$

when k is large enough.

Observe that

$$E(a, 1) \subset \bigcup_N B(a, N),$$

with $B(a, N)$ being the union of the intervals $\{I_{n_k}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_k})\}_{k \geq N}$ such that

$$\sum_{j=n_{\ell-1}+1}^{n_\ell} a_j = m \quad \text{with} \quad m \in D_\ell, \quad N \leq \ell \leq k,$$

where D_ℓ is the set of integers in the interval $[u_\ell, v_\ell]$.

As in the proof of Theorem 1.1, we need only study the set $B(a, 1)$. We have for any $s > 1/2$, since

$$|I_{n_k}|^s \leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k (a_{n_{\ell-1}+1} a_{n_{\ell-1}+2} \cdots a_{n_\ell})^{-2s},$$

by Lemma 2.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I_{n_k} \in \mathcal{A}} |I_{n_k}|^s &\leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k \sum_{m \in D_\ell} \left(\frac{9}{2}(1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{n_\ell - n_{\ell-1}} m^{-2s} \\ &\leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k \frac{3}{2} \cdot \ell^{1/a} (\log \ell)^{1/a^2} e^{\ell(\log \ell)^{1/a}} \left(\frac{9}{2}(1 + \zeta(2s)) \right)^{n_\ell - n_{\ell-1}} 2^{2s} e^{-2s\ell(\log \ell)^{1/a}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $n_\ell - n_{\ell-1} \approx \ell^{1/a-1+o(\varepsilon)}$ and $1/a - 1 < 1$, the main term in the above estimation is $e^{(1-2s)\ell(\log \ell)^{1/a}}$. Thus for any $s > 1/2$, the product is uniformly bounded and we have the Hausdorff dimension of $B(a, 1)$ is not greater than $1/2$. Then we can conclude $\dim_H E(a, 1) \leq 1/2$ and the proof is completed. \square

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